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CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Giida......Mrs. Gi-vanna, her attendant..... Signa, Paredi,
Signa, Paredi,
Sig. Attoni.
Sig. V. Locatelli.
Signa, Clara.
Sig. Nedlani.
Sig Balaquer.
Sig Balayer.

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VOL. 2. NO. 11.

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9:35 p. m. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton—7:45 a. m.; 16:47 A. m.; 6:40 p. m.; 10:10 p. m. Little Miami—7:30 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.; 7:15 p. m.; 10:45

Departures of Trains.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI-5:50 A. M.; 12:00 M.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI-5:50 A. M.; 12:00 M.;
6:00 P. M.
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DATFON—Indianapolis and Cleveland, 6:00 A. M.; Sandusky Mail, 8:00 A. M.;
Sandusky, 4:30 P. M.; Accommodation, 6:00 P. M.
LITTLE MIANI—Cleveland and Pittsbug, 6:00 A. M.;
Cleveland, Pittsburg and Bellair, 8:20 A. M.; Columbus Accommodation, 4:10 P. M.; Cleveland, Pittsburg and Bellair, 11:30 P. M.;
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI—St. Louis, 9:00 A. M.; Louisville, 2:00 P. M.; St. Louis, 8:20 P. M.
PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI (Steubenville Short Line)—East Front-street Depot—6:00 A. M.;
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CINCINNATI AND MARIETTA—6:15 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
CONTRAL OHIO—FROM East Front-street Depot—8:30 A. M.; 11:30 P. M.
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON—6:25 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.

News and Gossip.

Mer Hon. Robert Dale Owen arrived at

To We fear that rattlesnake bites will

grow frequent, now that whisky is announced

The scouring of your floor by two persons, each anxious to accomplish more than

25 Lynchburg contains about twelve thousand inhabitants, which makes it the fifth

AT Ex-President Tyler, who is in good health and spirits, has lately been sojourning

#25" Henry Hulsinger, colored, convicted at Harrisburg, Penn., of the murder of his wife,

The Clarke (Va.) Journal nominates

23 Mrs. Catherine Sammis, mother of the

20 Senator Douglas declares that more

Africans have been imported in to the United States during the last year than during any

"Have you Goldsmith's Greece?"
naked a gentleman, on entering a book store.

"No, sir; but they have some excellent bear's oil in the next doer," replied the counter boy.

A woman in Middlesex, England, named Newton, recently bit off the uose of

Thomas Saverland, who attempted to kiss her. He sued her at law, but the Jury acquitted

A CHEAP PLACE TO LIVE .- The chaplain of

INTERESTING .- The last news from Europe

conveys the important intelligence that the Empress Eugene is again enciente. The Em-peror has been to the wars. We do not affirm

there is any connection between the two facts.

A Paris correspondent says of Napo-

leon that he is, by race, an Italian, by birth a Dutchman, by school education a German, by military education a Swiss, by political studies an Englishman, and by his crown a

NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT WHEELING .-

The work on this structure proceeds rapidly.

Two cables have already been stretched from

tower to tower, and workmen are wrapping

them with wire. The estimated cost of the

City of Montreal to give it a very valuable piece of property, the St. Anne's Market, and

the use of one of the principal thoroughfares, as a condition on which that road should make

Montreal a terminus. It is violently opposed.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, in a late ser-mon, denies the story of his having been left

a fortune. He says if he had a guinea for every lie, told at his expense, he would hav? "money enough to build his projected chapel,

with a sufficient surplus to run up a cathe-

Blondin is pronounced a myth by a correspondent of the New York Times. The

correspondent resides at Niagara, and says

the stories about crossing a rope and cooking

omelets, carrying men, standing on his head,

performing gymnastic feats, &c., are all pure invention—made up to put money in the purses

THE DESTITUTE IN THE AZORE ISLANDS .-- A

private letter received at Boston announce

the arrival at Fayal, July 18, of the bark

Azore, Gaptain Burke, from Boston, with the contributions for the destitute of the Azore

Islands. The arrival was hailed with lively

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS .-- As yet not a

occurred in New Orleans. The Delta says: "We doubt if it can be said of any previous

single symptom of the presence of this pesti-

growing out of some be siness transaction, oc

curred at Columbus, Kentucky, last Tuesday evening, between two peen named John Cald-

well and J. T. Wood, during which the former

struck the other a heavy blow with a stick and

then shot him with a pistol, producing almost immediate death. Mr. Wood was formerly

HANDSOME FLOOR .- The handsomest dining-

room floor in the United States has recently

been laid at the ladies' ordinary at the Amer-

clerk of the steamer Admiral.

of the hack-drivers and hotel-keepers.

demonstrations of gratitude.

The Grand Trunk Railroad asks the

late Hon. Mike Walsh, was accidentally burnt to death, in New York, on Thursday of last

the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter as the Democratic

was, on Saturday, sentenced to be hung.

candidate for the next Presidency.

year when the traffic was legal.

costing only a cent per day.

work is \$37,000.

dral or two."

the other, may be justly called a scrub race.

home on the 20th inst., after an absence abroad

of six years.

as a sovereign cure.

city in size in Virginia.

at Old Point Comfort.

P. S. MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI-10:20 A. H.; 9:15 P. M. OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI-7:15 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.; 10:1 P COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON; 10:20 A. M.; 7:30 F. M.

CINCINNATI, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1859.

History of Mrs. De Marbais. The last Lewistown (Penn.) Gazette con-The Philadelphia Ledger of August 26, says: tains a history of this unfortunate woman. which is as follows: Several years ago there resided in Lewis-

town a woman, noted for her beauty, graceful form, and neatness and taste in dress, together with accomplishments that would have rendered her an ornament to society; but, unfortunately, in other respects, she answered too well to the description of the "Fallen Angel" in Lewis' Monk. She was the daughter of a respectable citizen of one of the Susquehanna River counties in this State, named Chambers, and in early life was married to Mr. Zerbe, a blacksmith of this place, who died a number of years since. From that time her career seems to have been downward, whether from natural debasement or the acts of designing men, we have no means of knowing. About the time the Pennsylvania Railroad was located and constructed, she occasionally resided at Huntington and Lewistown, and subsequently at Philadelphia, under the name of Annie Dunbar, as the mistress of one or more, who, un-der an infatuation as strange as that of De Marbais, spent thousands in contributing to her fondness for dress and showy life. Money she seemed to regard lightly, except for such purposes, having frequently given away \$10 and \$20 at a time. While on a visit to Lewistown, a few years ago, she was indicted for disorderly conduct,

and was released on bail, and forfeited it; though like most other cases of this kind, we presume the recognizance was never sued out. Since then her visits here have been few and far between, and her name seldom heard. The tragedy which occurred in Cincinnati last week, and created so much sympathy for the "beau-tiful and romantic Blanche," has revealed the fact that the heroine who was willing to be led out to die was the Anne Dunbar, of Philadelphia, alian Mrs. Zerbe, formerly of Lewis-

She has no relatives in this part of the country that we are aware of, as it is stated in the Philadelphia papers; a younger sister named Clara resides in that city, with a character sim-ilar to that of Mrs. De Marbais, before her

This unfortunate woman is still at St. Johns Hospital for Invalids. She was yesterday quite easy, and able to converse freely. De Marbais remains at the Lunatic Asylum, at times a raving maniac.

A Speck of Difficulty.

The last advices from California brought intelligence of the seizure, by the United States Government, of the Island of San Juan, off the entrance of Frazer River, on the Pacific. The following is the nature of the controversy which has occasioned the seizure, and which calls for settlement between the British Government and our own :

The treaty of 1846 provided that the line separating the British and American Terri-tories should commence at the summit of the Rocky Mountains, in latitude 49 degrees, to which point it had previously been brought from the East, thence run westward with the 49th parallel to the middle of the Gulf of Georgia, thence southward with the main chanthe Straits of Fuca, and through the complete defense; yet if half as much coney were expended in protecting us from the cholera as we now see lavished in proceeding us from the French, the choleraic isit of 1859 would be the last.

**To* Major John Biddle, a brother of the control of the straits of Fuca, and through the middle of those straits of Fuca, and through the middle of those straits of Fuca, and through the middle of those straits of Fuca, and through the straits of Fuca, and through the straits of Fuca, and through the middle of those straits of Fuca, and through the middle of those straits to the occan. Now it so happens that between the point where the line leaves the 49th parallel and the point where is the Archipelago de Haro, through which several large channels run; the two main ones being the Rosario Strait. late Nicholas Biddle, died suddenly of apoplexy, and the Canal de Haro. The former is at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., on Thursand had been for some time in delicate health. latter is the wider, though obstructed by some small islets. Both are wide channels, deep enough for the largest ships. Between them lie a dozen islands, the chief of which are San Juan, Lopez and Oreas Islands, and altogether they may include about two hundred square miles of land, or one hundred and twenty-eight thousand acres. San Juan Island is the most valuable, and has about seventy thousand acres, much of it is good soil, covered with fine grass. The British assert that the Rosario Strait is the "main channel" meant by the treaty; and the Americans say the Canal de Haro is meant; and the settlement of that dispute will determine who is to be the owner of the islands. Some British subjects already

A POOR WAY TO BUILD UP A NEW COUNTRY. At the time of the Frazer River excitement, thousands of American citizens rushed into the British territory to get a share of the filthy lucre. The British Government, beginning to fear for the loyalty of the inhabitants, or, for some other reason, manifested much jealousy of the "foreigners," and placed them under many needless restrictions. In consequence, large numbers were driven away, so that out of the sixty thousand emigrants said to have been in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia last year, about five thousand only remained-in-

THE WHALING INTEREST OF NEW ENGLAND. New England possesses five hundred sail of whaling vessels, employing sixteen thousand seamen; one hundred and twenty-three vessels were recently in port, and three hun ired and forty-six at sea. The Old World and her colonies have only two hundred sail of whaling England once had one hundred sperm whalers, but has now abandoned the trade. The sperm whale is nearly exterminated. The right whale will be exterminated

CHINESE CHRISTIANS .- The North China Her ald notices the marriage of a couple of Chinese Christians, by the Rev. K. C. Wong, Chinese minister, as the first instance in which all the parties concerned were at once Chinese, Christian and Protestant. The bride was entirely hidden under the red robes, crown-shaped head-dress, and red crape vei of the Ming dynasty, a costume which the Tartar conquerors have never succeeded in changing. There was music, and a profusion of garlands and flowers.

ELOPEMENT OF A CIRCUS ACTRESS .- Miss Carroll, connected with Davis & Crosbie's Circus, eloped from Bloomington, a few days ago, with one of the "showmen." W. B. Carroll, (her father, we presume,) offers a re-ward of fifty dollars for the delivery of Maria Carroll at the Pike House, and fifty more for the incarceration of John J. Brand and one

Mahoney in any jail, wherever taken.

Miss Carroll is about fifteen years of age, and said to be very beautiful and attractive as a circus performer.—Chicago Herald.

AN AMERICAN IT TROUBLE.—A letter from Central America states that E. J. F. Conway, an American who killed a German in an affray at a supper party at a hotel in Punta Arenas, has been sentenced to six years hard labor on the public works. He has appealed from the sentence of the Lower Court to the Supreme Court of the Republic. In the mean time he has been taken to San Jose and kept in prison

PRICE ONE CENT.

Peculiar Customs of the Japanese. A letter from Japan gives some particulars of the manners and customs of that peculiar people. In some respects they appear more virtuous than people boasting of a higher civilization. Malversation by a functionary, embezziement of public funds, extortion bribery of officials, coining of false money murder and robbery, are punished with death and not only of the guilty person, but of his father, children, and even all his male relatives, who are executed at the same moment, however distant they may be one from another. This system, which is repugnant to European

notions, and to sound principles of justice, ap-pears to be adopted by the Japanese from the

Iress.

belief that crime is owing to bad education.

The modes of punishment adopted in Japan are of different sorts, but all are horrible. The principal is crucifixion, and is reserved for traitors, murderers, and incendiaries. The culprit is fastened on the cross head down-ward, and is left to die, unless he obtains the favor of being dispatched by stabs from a poignard. For parricade and adultery, cul-prits are plunged into boiling oil. Petty robberies, insults, calumny, fraud, even at play, and false testimony before magistrates are punished by hanging or beheading. If the offenders be gentlemen or soldiers, their bowels are opened—they have even the privilege of performing the operation themselves. Pecu-niary fines are almost unknown. The corporal punishment of the whip and bastinado are re-served for slaves and servants, and are inflicted by their masters, not by public execu-tioners. The Japanese consider corporal pun-ishment so degrading that mothers never strike their offspring.
Although the climate is enervating, yet chil-

dren are brought up hardily. They are made to bear hunger, thirst, cold, pain, excessive labor, and the rigor of the seasons. Horror of falsehood and fraud, and love of modesty, justice, and virtue, are diligently inculcated. One of the results of this system of education is to inspire the Japanese with a passion for books,

which causes surprise in European visitors.

The bookselling trade in Japan is subjected to no restriction, and there are everywhere even in towns of small population, numerous book shops. Great part of the literature of the Japanese is Chinese; and their knowledge of arts and agriculture is derived from the same people. The language commonly employed is every year becoming more Chinese in charac-ter. And yet the Japanese despise the Chi-nese; they do so because from their early age they have been taught that the Chinese are not soldiers; that in ancient times a Japanese army defeated an immense Chinese army in the Corea; and that Coxinga himself, who was the scourge of the sea, and the terror of the Chinese Empire, was a Japanese-as were also the greater part of his companions.

Treatment of the Plano.

A sensible article on the piano in the Home Journal has suggested to me that further instruction from a practical tuner and repairer would be of service to the large class who have these instruments.

The piano is now very common, but its in-ternal economy is little understood, and, of consequence, it is abused from ignorance of the natural laws which govern it.

The piano should be placed against inner

rather than outer walls, in a room of even temperature. Extreme artificial heat is very injurious, and alternate heat and dampaess are nearly ruinous to the piano. Dampness is the greatest enemy; in fact so injurious is it that in those tropics where winter is the "rainy season," the piane is so swellen and racked that it can never be brought into general use. To keep out damp and dust, close and cover the piano when not in use. If the treatment is not in frequent use, occasionally open it, in dry weather, to air. Avoid laying pins, seissors and other hard substances on or in the piano, as they are apt to fall upon the sound-board and jar shockingly, and to jar

varnish. It is generally thought that the "drum-ming" of children untunes the piano more than the playing of adults. This is simply absurd. The playing of Thalberg untunes the strings in proportion as his playing is louder and more brilliant than that of the child.

Many people think that an untuned piano is good enough for children to practice upon; but this is vitiating, nay, ruinous to the musical sense, to be constantly playing a tuneless instrument, and such practice is worse than lost; skill thus acquired is simply mechanical. Another common error is to suppose that dis-use of the piano puts it out of tune. The re-verse is the fact. Use tends to "limber" the action, but untunes the strings. Tuning should be done as often as necessary-say, from once a month to once a year. A piano much used should never go untuned more than three months. If never played, once a year will preserve it from injury, but if played, it is an abuse to let it get so shockingly out of tune as it must in a year. If people cannot afford to tune their pianes, they had better dispose of them.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD .- As the train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad was passing the village of Sewickleyville, on the Ohio River, about three o'clock on Monday afternoon, running at the usual rate of speed, Mr. William A. Ellis, the Postmaster at that place, attempted to cross the track in advance train, when his foot slipped and he fell on the track. In an instant the train was upon and passing over him: his body was literally mashed and cut in pieces.—Cleveland Democrat, 31st ult.

Mr. Joseph Harrison, jr., of Philadelphia, has now in operation a newly invented steam-boiler, which, it is said, cannot explode, or, at least, to such an extent as to be feared. This boiler, though shaped like most others, is entirely different in its construction, being composed altogether of cast iron globes, to the number of about three hundred. These globes are about six inches in diameter, and have at each end tubes about two or three inches long, which connect one globe with the other.

Blondin is not yet satisfied with his tight rope performances at Niagara. Having and men, danced, stood on his head turned summersaults, hung by one hand, and by one leg, carried a man on his back, and oked an omelet on the rope, by daylight, he now proposes to give a pyrotechnic exhibition, at night, on the center of the rope, in which he will appear performing over the black abyss, surrounded by a blaze of fire-works.

A PLAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE WORLD The Ecominer, a Baptist paper, suggests a method by which the whole world might be converted in nine years. The plan is simple, and, if all men could be induced to submit to Christ, practicable. It is this: "Let each member of the Christian Church bring one soul to Christ each year. This would double the number of Christians every year, and in nine years the whole world would be Christian."

THE WEBSTER STATUE.—The foundation for the Webster statue, at Boston, has been com-Nauvoo.—The Icarian community at Nauvoo sold all their property a few days ago, it having been previously assigned for a debt of eighteen thousand dollars. They realise about ten thousand dollars more than is necessary to meet the debt. The old Mormon temple lot, and what remains of the temple, sold for one thousand three hundred and fifty floor, and midway between the seats.

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and Bace. RESIDENCE-No. 53 Seventh street, inween Walnut and Vine. OFFICE HOURS-7/4 No. 8
P. M.; US to 25 P. M.; 7 to 8 P. M.

ican House, Boston. It is an inlaid mossic floor, composed of five thousand pieces of wood of four different growths—mahogany, rosewood, black-walnut and white-oak, artistically arranged in magnificent figure s. zer Charles Stark, of Lebanon, Connecti-

an examination.

cut, murdered his wife on Monday night last. He cut and mangled her in a most horrible manner. When discovered, he was taking the body away in a hand-eart. He said he was afraid of the Indians, who were trying to kill his wife and himself. He was suffering from a mania caused by the stuff sold about the country as ardent spirits.

Operating Under Water Without Communication with the Upper Air. INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI-9:40 A. H.; 5:35 P. M.;

> Yesterday afternoon an interesting experiment took place at New Castle, Delaware, with a sub-marine salvage bont, invented by Mr. Villeroi, who descends to the bottom of the river without any arrangement for receiving a supply of fresh air from above, the boat being intended to supply itself with the quantity of air needed der water, enabling it to remain submerged any length of time required. As sin-gular as this may seem, the experiment yesterday showed that it was perfectly practicable, for eight men went down in the boat, and remained there an hour and three quarters without any communication from above. The mode of generating air to supply the boat is yet a secret, but it is belived to be by some chemical arrangement. The boat is made of boiler iron, perfectly round, and shaped somewhat like a fish. It is thirty-five feet long, fortyfour inches in diameter, and propelled by a screw three feet in diameter. It has two rows of bull's eyes on the top for the purpose of giving light to the interior. On each side, near the bow or head, are placed pieces of iron about eighteen inches square, which are moved like the fins of a fish, and are intended to direct the boat up or down when under the water. The only place of ingress or egress in this singular boat, is through a trap-door on the top, and when her crew of twelve men enter, it is covered with a heavy iron cap and fastened on the inside, thus shutting out all communication from the outside, preventing the admission of air. To sink the vessel, after everything has been prepared for a submarine voyage, water is pumped by a machine into large gutta-percha bags, within the boat, until a sufficient quantity has been obtained to sink her, and as soon as this takes place, the scrow is set in motion, by means of straps worked by six men, and at the same time the inventor sits near the head, to give it direction by the fins before mentioned. After the beat reaches the spot where it is intended to operate upon the bottom of the river, a trap door is opened in the bottom of the boat, and the workmen get

> > The Cholera in Europe.

out, taking with them the means of obtaining

a full supply of fresh air from the boat, which

is kept stationary by means of a piece of iron in the shape of a cone, which is let down from

the bottom.

The cholera is said to be making destructive progress in Hamburg. The London Medical Times states that, from the 20th to the 31st of July, there were four hundred and twenty-four cases in that city, of which three

hundred and thirty-three were fatal. The European Times, of the 13th of August, says: The cholera has again appeared in this country, and it comes to us, as usual, from Hamburg. We see that during the last week twenty-four deaths are stated to have occur-red from this cause in London. We seem to know as little as before about this grim and mysterious stranger, but we know enough to avoid his track, and even to defeat him should he attack us. He fastens for the most part upon those who can not or will not protect themselves. Great and beneficial sanitary changes have taken place in England since the cholera first invaded this country, nearly thirty years ago: but we are not yet in a state of complete defense; yet if half as much money were expended in protecting us from the cholera as we now see lavished in pro-tecting us from the French, the choleraic visit of 1859 would be the last.

inst. Howas advanced in years, He was born and educated in Philadelphia, and in the year 1812 entered the U. S. Army, in which he established a high reputation as an officer during the war with Great Britain. At its close he was retained on the peace establishment. After many years service upon our Western frontier, he retired from the army and fixed his residence at Detroit, Michigan, There he held several positions, among others, those of Delegate to Congress, Indian Agent, and Register of the Land Office, and in the discharge of his various functions, strict integrity and superior intelligence were uniformly shown. In his character, courage and capacity united with most amiable social qualities he was as much beloved in private as he was

respected in public life. SCHILLER FESTIVAL IN BOSTON,-The one hundredth anniversary of the great German poet's birth falls on the 11th of November. and the Germans, in New York especially and other cities of the United States, are making enthusiastic preparations to celebrate the day. They will, of course, have the sympathy of thousands of students and ad-mirers of German literature, and especially Schiller, among our own countrymen. The Germans here in Boston are determined not to remain passive while their brethren in other cities are engaged in this inspiring patriotic act; and a movement has com-menced already in the Orpheus Glee Club, that genial circle of the sons of harmony, to prepare a worthy festival in Boston .- Travel-

single authenticated case of yellow fever has Churchy on the Plains. -It is reported to us, on what we deem reliable authority, that wagon masters on the Plains are apt to indulge in the severest cruelty towards; those in summer for the last forty years, that the twentieth of August has arrived without a their em bloy as subordinates. C. Piner, from Nowport, Kentucky, and D. Ritchie, from Ohio, we are told, died recently from the TARRING AND FEATHERING .-- A fellow named savage treatment they received at the hands of dates, keeper of a house of ill-fame in Elyria, Ohio, was dragged into the street, Sunday a man known as Buck Bowman, who is a wagan-master employed by Majors & Russell. night week, and tarred and feathered by a party of citizens. The women were ordered The facts connected with these revolting tragedies have been given to us in detail, and we only refrain from publishing them in the hope that Majors & Russell will probe the matter leave town, which they did forthwith; to the bottom, as it is something in which they HOMICIDE IN COLUMBUS, KY .- A difficulty, have a vital interest.

UNPRECEDENTED DROUGHT IN MAINE .- OUR Machine correspondent writes that the drought in Maine is very severe. In many towns the wells are died up, brooks that never were known to be dry are now entirely dry, and people find it difficult to get water for family purposes. Fires are raging in the woods, and the atmosphere is thick with smoke in many of the towns in Washington County. Vessels that arrive in port report very thick smoke along the coast; at two miles distance from land the smoke is thick as sea fog. The rivers are very low, and no lumber can be sawed until the fallrains .- Botton Advertiser, Aug. 26.

Tradition insists that corsets were first invented by a brutal butcher of the thirteenth century, as a punishment for his wife. was very loquacious, and, finding nothing would cure her, he put a pair of stays on her in order to take away her breath, and so pre-vent her, as he thought, from talking. This cruel punishment was indicted by other heartless husbands, till at last there was scarcely a wife in all London who was not condemned to the like affliction. The punishment became so universal at last that the ladies, in their defense, made a fashion of it, and so it has continued to the present day.

NEGRO EXCITEMENT IN HOPKING COUNTY KENTUCKY.—There is a good deal of excitement at Madisonville, Kertucky, in consequence of the alleged discovery of a concerted plan of the slaves of that neighborhood to escape to Canada.

occupy San Juan Island as a sheep pasture.

cluding three thousand now at Victoria.

in another century.

Nauvoo .- The Icarian community at Nau-